ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Dates: Liverpool, May 7; London, 6.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool, arrived resterday at 10 o'clock.

The Washington had not been telegraphed from

Southampton when our dispatch was made up. The news is singularly uninteresting, if we except the Kessuth episode, and an attempt of the Peace men to atroduce an arbitrary clause into the treaties now pend-

Cotton at Liverpool remained steady but without much nation. Middling American one-sixteenth of a penny erer. Fine weather had deadened the grain markets.

following persons came passengers in the Africa:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riccioral Corruption-The Rocket Affair-Continental Matters.

There are many persons in the United States, and same of them of very high standing, who are influenced by the declarations of the English Press, so far as really to believe that a Constitutional Monarchy is the form of government best calculated for the development of rational freedom, or for the protection of the citizen. What will they say to the recent disclosures, as to the bribery in the last British elections? Up to this day one out of every twenty of the members of the present Parliament has been unscated for corrupt practices, and if the inquest were carried on with more severity, scarcely one in twenty would be found pure. But bribery and intimidation have been practised at the elections to such an extent, that Parliament is afraid to enter deeper into the matter, or to punish the offenders according to the statute, and to unscat the members seems to be sufficient penalty. Yet how can the people of England and Ireland look with confidence on their representatives, who have been returned in such scandalous way! One of the principal men of Harwich, a man of standing in his town, openly avowed before the Parliamentary Committee, "that he doubted whether he had any political principles whatever," nay, that "in Har-There are many persons in the United States, and mentary Committee, "that he doubted whether he had any political principles whatever," nay, that "in Harwich they don't know what principles are." Is it then surprising that after such statements the cynical member for West Surrey, Sir W. Drummond should treat all these accusations with contempt, and utter his attonishment that such a fuss is made about corruption. while corruption is the very principle of English Constitationalism? The peers are bribed by the blue ribbon
or the garter, the Commons by office and patronage, the
electors by promise of clerkships, or in a plain way by a
five pound note. The system may be immoral, it may degrade the briber and the bribed,—but it works well.
Parliament is yet the most enlightened and talented
heady of the Universe, and the English people the beat
governed and freest nation of the world. Has it not a
free press, fettered only by the paper duty and the tax
on advertisements and the stamps, which prevent the
dangerous classes of society—the poor working classes—
from gathering dangerous information from the journals?
Has it not free trule in respect to breadstuffs and raw
materials? Are not the energies of the industrial population restricted only by the natural laws of competition,
which protect the capitalist and prevent the materials. Are not the energies of the material polyn-lation restricted only by the natural laws of competition, which protect the capitalist and prevent the lower classes, who have no capital, from becoming inde-pendent? In the house of every Englishman not a eastle which the King cannot enter? But stop! This was said more than sixty years ago, and has been re-peated so often that people have really believed it, and bonded of their security, until the recent proceedings against Mr. Hale, the rocket manufacturer, have clearly proved, that as often as the Home Department is in such slippery hands as those of Lord Palmerston, the premises of any Englishman can be searched by the police, upon any paltry pretext, without redress. The common law of Eugland, that palladium of freedom, has been so much crippled by the statute law, that it is easy to exhume some old, long forgotten statute, as for instance, in the present case, that statute of William III., 1697, entitled "An act to prevent the throwing or firing of squibs, serpents, and other fireworks," in order firing of squibs, serpents, and other fireworks," in order to palliste proceedings which are perfectly in opposition with the customs of England and its much boasted lib-erty. The English really do not know, that while they are bragging about their matchless Constitution and freedom, complete argenal of arms and warlike stores a complete argenal of arms and warlike stores sufficient for a campaign against all the liberties of England is collected in the statute book of England, far more dangerous than the 57 lbs. of gunpowder found at Rothership and the campaign and that they will never be used. And who can tell that they will never be used I have eften heard here in England from Tory members of Parliament that the English bave too much freedom, that the tide of Democracy was rising and must be dammed up—that it is not the extension but the resecial order of England. And as to the Whigs they have always been loud in their advocacy of liberal principles, but their acts were always in opposition with their words. I could give you some curious information as to the so-called Retorm Bill, and the means by which it was passed, which even Mr. Roebuck had not the courage to mention in his history of that measure. The Whigs were always centralizers, and never can become friends of liberty on the Continent. They are aware that the extension of description all over Europea will never endanger the price.

mention in his history of that measure. The Whigs were always centralizers, and never can become friends of hiborty en the Continent. They are aware that the extension of despotism all over Europe will never endanger the privileges of the aristocracy in England. The power of the crown has been crippled by Parliament, and shorn of all its glory, and Absolutism, rampant on the Continent, cannot impart so much boldness to the Crown as to try to encroach upon Parliamentary ounipotence—that is to say, upon the hereditary rule of the aristocracy represented in the House by the younger sons and dependents of the Peers. But in case Democracy should triumph on the Continent—and the upsetting of Despotism cannot be achieved there otherwise than by Democracy—the English aristocracy will have to fear the effects of the example and the contagion of the principles of the Continent. The Whigs knew this, and therefore they have no sympathy with Kossuth or any other refugee.

In the case of Hale, which evidently was intended against Kossuth, the Ministers have got into a scrape, and would like to get out. Lord Palmerston had a bitter pill administered to him by Mr. Bright, who reminded him of his statement in 1850, when the noble lord said that Kossuth was detained in "Tarkey under that description of observation, of which, happily, no English word conveys the meaning—under surveillance for a certain limited time"—and asked the noble lord whether he had not introduced this un-English description of observation hat the practise of the Home Department. The Times, too, is somewhat frightened, as it is not impossible that Kossuth may take steps to have the great Thusderer indicted for siander. In to day's editorial it calls him for the first time the distinguished Hungarian, and professes to have respect and affection for him, while at the same time it again wilfully misrepresents the Parliamentary debate, which it communicates on another page. So much is sure, that the matter has not yet dropped but will respipe a several times du

the House without considerable amendments.

Mr. Gladstone has succeeded better than his colleagues. The Budget gives satisfaction; and the majority of 71 in a House elected under a Tory Administration, and with all the Irish Members voting with the Opposition, was unexpected, even to the Ministers. Lerd Grauville, too, is successful, and is strongly supported by public opinion, in his declaration that the Government is ready to initiate important modifications in the Administration of India. Still, some friends of mine, who take great interest in Indian affairs, do not expect anything from the Board of Control, and believe that all these medifications will turn out to be only shams.

Prance is quiet, and the Emperor seems to relax the stringency of his despotism. In Holland, Spain and Denmark, attempts to overthrew the existing constitutions are planned by the Courts. The Eastern question and the difficulties between Austria and Switzerland on one side, and Sardinia on the other, are far from settled. Even The Times believes that there is something gloomy looming in the future. A political crisis is approaching, beginning probably in the East, but rolling on like the wave of the spring tide, and sweeping away the tottering thrones of the Continent. In the meantime, people eajoy, where they are allowed to do it, their present national prosperity—the result of the influx of Californian and Australian gold, which encourages the most reckless speculation.

A. P. C.

Mr. Phinn asked whether any directions or instructions is been given, or any warrant issued by the Secretary of late, since the accession of the present Government, au-

therizing the opening of the letters of foreign refugees in England?

Lord Paimerston—No such instructions or orders have been given; and, as far as my knowledge extends, no letter addressed to that individual—for, of course, I know who is alluded to—(hear, hear.) has been opened; nor has any letter been addressed to any foreign refugee, as far as I aminformed. This has certainly not been done since we were in office, nor am I aware that it has been done at all. On Thursday 5th a moreanimated discussion took place. Mr. T. Duncombe begged to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in consequence of two political informations having been laid against William Hale. laventor and manufacturer of War rockets, and the said Hale having been found guilty and fined on the first of these counts, whether it was the intention of the Government to proceed with the second information against Mr. Hale or any other persons, whether foreign exiles or native born subjects, laid under the provisions of a law passed during the reign of William III., in the year 1657, entitled "an act to prevent the throwing or firing of squibs, serpents and other fireworks?" [Laughter]

In asking this question, he went over the whole circamstances of the case, with which the public are already familiar, and thought he should be able to prove that there never had been a political proceention instituted on such about and ridiculous grounds. He believed the great

miliar, and thought he should be able to prove that there never had been a political prosecution instituted on such about and ridiculous grounds. He believed the great body of the people of Britain looked upon the transaction, as far as it had gone, with unmitigated disgust. He believed the prosecution was bringing the Government into disrepute, and whom was it to please! He believed it was to please the Austrian Government, and there was strong evidence of this in some of the foreign papers. He should be glad to hear that the prosecution would be abandoned.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, stated substantially that in the first place he disclaimed being responsible for anything said respecting him either in British or foreign newspapers. The other day he learned he was accused of having gotten

the first place he disclaimed being responsible for anything said respecting him either in British or foreign newspapera. The other day he learned he was accused of having gotten up the Milan revolt, for it appeared some of the daggers found on the insurgents were of English manufacture, and had stamped on their blade "Palmer & Son!" "What a detestable and diabolical revolutionist this man is," said the Austrians, "who sends daggers here with his own name upon them!" [Much laughter.] With respect to Mr. Dancombe's more immediate inquiry—I do not (said Lord Palmerston)—I never have in the least disquised the grounds upon which I thought it my duty to institute a prosecution. It was not because a man had 57 lbs. of gunpewder in his possession, or was making rockets for an ordinary purpose; but when I was informed that here was a great collection of warrike materials, accumulating in an out-of the way place, under circumstances of secresy, and connected with other circumstances of secresy, and connected with other circumstances, which tended to show that there was a purpose, he object of which was beyond the limits of England, and not the ordinary and legitimate interests of commerce, I felt it my duty to inquire whether these proceedings were or were not contrary to law. I was informed that they were contrary to law; and I think I should have been very much neglecting my duty if I had not taken such steps as the law appeared to authorise for the purpose of putting a stop to these proceedings.

I hold that in doing so I consuited the honer and digaty.

here proceedings.

I hold that in doing so I consulted the honor and digotry of the country. I have, and my colleagues—not only the members of this Government, but of the late and of all flower members of this Government, but of the late and of all flower members of this Government, but of the late and of all flower members of this Government, but of the late and of all flower members of the foreigners when they took refuge in this country were entitled to every possible protection which the laws of free England could afford them, on the other hand it was the duty of any Government, and the police of any Government, to prevent any foreigners from being concerned in proceedings which might threaten the tranquillity of Foreign States. He has no hesitation, however, in saying that the Government had no desire to preserver, in saying that the Government had no desire to preserve. tranquillity of Foreign States. He has no hestation, how-ever, in saying that the Government had no desire to press-hardly upon Mr. Hale, and that the evidence they had did not bear out or justify proceedings against any other, per-sons British or foreign. Upon general principles he held it unadvisable that the proceedings against Mr. Hate should be stepped until the judgment of a competent court had been obtained on the law of the case.

been obtained on the law of the case.

Lord Dudley Stuart denounced the attempt to implicate Kossuth, upon what, even Lord Palmerston had taroity admitted were baseless fabrications and unfounded ealumnies.

Mr. Bright inquired whether Policemen had been employed to watch Kossuth's house: if so, whether it was done by authority of the Home Office; whether the expense was defrayed by the British Government, by the City of London, or by the Austrian Government, or the Austrian Empasy!

Lord Palmerston retorted that the expense of the police was borne by the country, and that it was their duty, i they had reason to think that persons were engaged in proceedings contrary to law, to inform the Government, but that he had given no special directions to them regard

ing M. Kossuth.

Mr. Cobden was satisfied that the imputation against Kosanth a was calumny. It was not beneath the Government of Britain to give Kossuth an opportunity of clearing himself. The Ex Governor of Hungary was not at all be neath the notice of the Government. If he gave his word of honor, he was as much entitled to credence his word of honor, he was as much entitled to credence as any member of the Orleans family who visited the Court. (Cheers.) He, Mr. Cohden, made no distinction he would repeat it, that M. Kossuth was as much entitled to respect and honor in this country as any member of the Orleans family, who had been hospitably received at Windsor. He made as complaint of the hospitality so offered to the Orleans family, but he would say that it would be disgraceful to us as a nation, if we were not prepared to vincicate the hospitality due to men who had brought hither the goodwill, confidence and affection of their fellow countrymen.

fellow countrymen. If it were true that the police were authorized to dog the If it were true that the police were authorized to dog the steps of this illustrious refugee, he would denounce it as a disgrace to this country, and the House was bound to visit it with their utmost reprobation, and the public sense of the country should be expressed upon it. [Hear, hear.] He would ask whether there had been any communication between the Home Office and the police, with reference to any proceedings taken to watch the premises of M. Kossuth?

Lord J. Russell said, the rule to be observed with and the great international law of Europe, according to which while they enjoyed the hospitality of this country, and were safe under the shelt-y of the law, they ought not o abuse that hospitality by making waragainst other States in peace and alliance with England. M. Kossuth, respect in peace and alliance with ingland. In location, respecting where conduct there were two opinions, was bound serupalously to obey the law of this country, and not in volve her in a quarrel with its neighbors. But it was not to be wondered at that suspicions should be raised after the publication of his proclamation, proclaiming the duty of insurrection—a most imprudent and must anjustifiable act; and after the letter which had been read that her here expressing a determination to wave way. in that house, expressing a determination to wage war with the Sovereign of Hungary a Prince in amity with this coun-try. Uncer all the circumstances of the case, it was not unreasonable for the police, whose duty it was from time

unreasonable for the police, whose duty it was from time to time to make reports to the Government, to believe that a crime was meditated. The communications from Austria are not of the nature of demands, applications or requirement; at the same time that Government had stated that they felt aggrieved by proceedings carried on by refugees in this country.

After some further conversation the subject dropped. On Thursday also, the proceedings in the Commons were varied by the assertion of Mr Duffy, an Irish member, who declared, in general terms, that the grossest corrustion ever practised since the days of Walpole and the Pelhams, had been practised, under his own observation, upon Irish members of that House. Being called on to explain or retract the expression, he declined to do either on short notice. His words were therefore formally taken down, and he ordered to strend, in his place, next day (Friday, 6th.) to answer to the House.

Bribery at Blections.

In the House of Commons on the 4th inst. on a motion to

In the House of Commons on the 4th inst. on a motion to proceed against a member for corrupt practices:

Mr. Drummond, who was met with a renewed call for a division, was very sorry to be obliged to spoil any gentleman's dinner, but bad still more reluctance to allow this cebate to close without entering his protest, and giving his reasons for so doing, against the course new visited upon by the Hon. Baronet. He agreed with the Hon Member for Oidham (Mr. Fox) that this was but a poor exhibition of their would be purity. He [Mr. Drummond) had ever abstained from taking a part in such discussions so long as the purists confined their exertions to disfranchistic youters who had the wasdom to make the only use they could of their votes, [loud laughter.] but when, going beyond that, the House was now urged to institute a criminal proceeding against a meritorious efficer and an honoracide gentleman, [cries of "Hear", and a laugh]. It was ead some time ago in The hidracurgh Review, to show the absurdity of enacting laws against the sale of game, that "The Tares per Cents, would eat pheasants." [Laughter] In the same way he would say that the Three per Cents, would eat in that house, [hear]—that he Bank Directors and East India Directors would sit in that house, [hear]—that "Rillway kings" would sit mat there was orime in catching and they were threatened occasionally with a rush of the whole of what was called "the railway interest." [Hear, hear.]
So long as there were rich and poor, you never would be able to persuade men that there was orime in catching and they were threatened occasionally with a rush of the whole of what was called "the railway interest." [Hear, hear.]
So long as there were rich and poor, you never would be able to persuade men that there was orime in catching and hilling and selling with animals ["On!"], nor in a poor man selling any thing proceed against a member for corrupt practices :

They returned the members, and, as many of the Committees of the House had stated, they unseated members [hear] by their own conduct in bribing, where the member had nothing to do with the matter. [Hear, bear.] They got up faise petitions. [Hear, hear.] In this very case—the Chatham case—it came out that, before there was a rival candidate to Sir P. Smith, a petition was got up. [Hear.] It was a necessary part of their machinery to lave a member to petition against. [Hear.] Then the matter was brought here, to the Coppocks and the Browns ["hear, hear." and a laugh, brought here to the tender mercies of the Carlton and Retorm Chule, hear, hear,] and they payed it out as they would a game of chees, giving a bishop for a rock [loud laughter.] three false petitions (as a gentle in its content of the carlton and Retorm Chule, hear, hear.] and they payed it out as they would a game of chees, giving a bishop for a rock [loud laughter.] three false petitions (as a gentle in its content of the Carifon and Reiorm Clube, [hear, hear,] and they played it out as they would a game of chees, giving a bishop for a rock [loud laughter.] three false petitions has a gentlem in explained to one Committee) for one fighting petition. [Hear, hear.] Why was there such desperate anxiety to come to that House! Because that House was the great place baraar [laughter.] the great office market. [Laughter.] Here place scrip was sold and bought. [Laughter.] and cries of "Oh!"] Why was the House blest with so many gentlemen of the legal profession! [Loud laughter.] Was it not because they found that a flashy partisan speech in that House was a surer road to the bench than hard fraging in Chambers or attendance in Court! [Hear, hear.] But was it for the public advantage that that should be the school in which the lawyer should study for the gravity of the ermine! [Hear, hear.] He was not sure whether the Attorney General was in his place just now, but there were gentlemen in the House of whom it is pretty well known that by this title they got the situations which they adorned. [Laughter.] To be sore, every chass had its price, as well as every, individual. You could not bribe in the House of Laughter.] There was a bill introduced by the noble ford, or some reformer or other, prohibiting the giving a few yards of penny riband to the vives and daughters of the electors,—I was hribery! But you would find in the House of Laughter has histery! But you would find in the House of Laughter has shifter them; it was the only system by which your Government could be carried on. He was very sorry the Government and had not got a great deal more power of that sort. [Loud laughter.] When gentlemen came down to that

fied them: it was the only system by which your Government could be carried on. He was very sorry the Government had not got a great deal more power of that sort. [Loud laughter] When gentlemen came down to that house they must carry on their "bribery and corruption," as it was called (which was self interest,) in another way. They must put up with seats at boards, and things of that sort [laughter] and when there was a man that was pacticularly boring. (Bowring.) why, he must be sent to Hong-Kong. (Roars of laughter] He (Mr. Drummond) was very sorry that the Government had not in their gift a great many Hong Kongs; the House would be much improved by it. [Loud laughter] But there were other places. He many Hong Kongs; the House would be much improved by it. [Loud langhter] But there were other places. He was old enough to remember when Mr. Percival's Govern-ment was nearly destroyed because a gentieman in the Treasury refused to vote for him until he had given another brother a place. [Hear, hear.] And did they not all re-member the failure of Sir R. Peel in forming a Government in consequence of the interference of certain ladies of the bed-chamber? [Hear, hear.] An hon gentlemu turned up his nose [a laught] but unless all rumor's tongues united in false-hood, it was said the noble leard had, not very less any received a letter of remonstrance from the head united in falsehood, it was said the noble for a lad, not very long ago, received a letter of remoestrance from the head of a large family not particularly remarkable for talent, because he had not included some of them in the new arrangements. ["Hear, hear," and a laugh.] What was the danger of the Government? Simply mere want of places. [A laugh.] There was no danger to the

What was the danger of the Government? Simply mere want of places. [A laugh.] There was no danger to the Government from any opposition that could be offered from the other side of the House. The danger was that it received shots from the rear. [A laugh.] If the Tressrry were to be symbolized or embodied, it would be as Cybele or Tellus, with more applicants for nourishment than she could supply; or he would take a more homely illustration that of Gillray's caricature of the sow that brought forth more pigs than she had teats for. [Laughter.] He saw in the notice paper a motion from one of the friends of the Government—something about India. What was it but the squeak of a pig that had no teat? [Great hughter.] He took the liberty, on a former occusion, to implore the head of the Government in that house in consequence of the state of things that had been brought about by the Reform Bill, never to quit his office upon any petulant vote. Reform Bill, never to quit his office upon any petulant vote that that House might come to until there was a direct and specific resolution for an address to the Crown. [disar, hear.] The noble lord had been taunted with the situation he new occupied; but, in his humble opinion, that situation was the most honorable the noble lord had ever filled— [hear, hear]— and he besough the noble lord—not as an in-dividual, but as the head of the Government—there to re-

dividual, but as the head of the Government—there to remain unit the motion he had allieded to should be carried. ["Hear," and laughter]

The right hon, gendeman over the way need not have quitted office if he had chosen to remain, and Lord Derby ought either never to have taken office or never to have quitted it [hear, hear.] for there was no doubt these constant changes were greatly to the detriment of the public service; but the fact was, they never had been reformers, they had been mere speculators. Their reform would have led them back to the wisdom, and principles, and practice of their ancestors, and they would have seen that unless they gave property its legitimate way of action, it would use the illegal way of continual bribery; [hear, hear] and, moreover, he hoped it would, and that they would not be able to make that House a mass of paupers, ["Oh, oh!" and laughter.] They must make that House would not be able to make that House a mass of paupers.

["Oh, ch! and laughter] They must make that House the representative of the weslth of the people, and, when they did that, they would not find the bribery which they now complained of. [Hear, hear.] As to this innediate motion of prosecuting Sir F. Smith, they who voted for it were the men who were disgraced by it, and not Sir F. Smith. [Hear, hear.] What was the simple question! That gentleman had lived in the place for many years, he was proved before the Committee to be a kind and charitable man to his political foce as well as to his friends, never asking any question on the subject; and because he gave a Post Office place of 12s, a week, all their purity was up in arms, [hear, hear] and they thought to go and show the country at large what sinless pure creatures they were themselves. [Laughter.] He thought the motion was discrediable to the House, and therefore he was opposed to it. [Hear.]

Miscellaneous.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending April

Miscellancess.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month ending April 2, had been published, and give evidence of the prosperous state of every branch of industry. As compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, the declared value of exports was £1,486,818 sterling. The consumption of imports presented a general increase on all articles except tea, the market for that article having been unselted by expectations of a reduced duty.

A deputation from the Peace Conference Committee of London and Manchester waited, by appointment, on Lord Clarendon, at the Foreign Office. The object of the deputation was to present to his Lordship a memorial in favor of introducing into the treaties now pending between England and the United States a stipulation providing for the adjustment of any differences that may hereafter arise between the two countries by referring the matter in dispute to the decision of arbitrators. The memorial stated that the subject had been brought under the attention of the American Government by gentlemen in that country interested in the question, and that both the Senate and the Executive of the States had signified their entire willingness to adopt such a stipulation if those conducting the negotiation on the part of the British Government would concur in the measure. Mr. Cobden, introducing the deputation, stated that as they understood by what lately fell from his lordship in the House of Lords that very important Treatics were now being negotiated between this country and America, they thought it a suitable time to urge the introduction into those Treaties of a claime binding the contracting parties to refer their differences to arbitration.

The Earl of Clarendon replied that negotiations of an important nature were pending between the two Governments, which, if successful, would place our relations with the United States on a more reasonable and satisfactory footing. A very friendly feeling had been daplayed by the American Government. On the general question the ould only say

the Lords.

The new submarine telegraphic cable was laid down with perfect success between Dover and Ostend on the 5th ult. This second submarine telegraph belongs to the same Company as that from Dover to Calais, and will supply the means of transmitting telegraphic dispatches to the Continent of Europe, without their being subjected to the delay and annoyance of the cise of the French authorities. The new line is 70 miles in length, and contains six wires.

and anneyance of the circ of the French authorities. The new line is 70 miles in length, and contains six wires.

The "May Meetings" were in progress at Exeter Hall. Professor Stewe's name figures in the list of reverend gentlemen in attendance.

From Ireland the chief intelligence relates to the emigration movement, which is more active this season than ever, and is mostly to America, the means being supplied by remittances from provious emigrants in the United States. The Lord Mayor of Dubin, and party, had been on a visit to the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool. Honora, Bridget and Richard Stackpole were hanged at Ennis County Clare, 20th ult., for the murder of their nephew, making the forty sinth execution that has taken place at Ennis since the year 1830.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have addressed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, cailing for the immediate adoption of a decimal currency.

An "American Sister" writes a sensible letter to The Timer, suggesting that the 562,248 Englishwomen who signed their names in Mrs. Stowe's books, he requested to call again and append to their signatures the sum of is, 2d. each, equal to 51 in America, to be used in assisting the emigration of manumitted slaves.

Dead—Rev. Dr. George Butler, Dean of Peterborough;

igration of manumitted slaves.

Dead—Rev. Dr. George Butler, Dean of Peterborough; of disease of the heart.

In an action brought by the owners of the Boston packet ship Daniel Webster, against the bark Alert, to recover damages for a collision in the Irish Channel, a verdict has been rendered for the Webster.

There had been one or two arrivals with gold from Anstralia. The news by these arrivals varies little from preced-

ing accounts. Mest of the mines were yielding abundantly, although some few diggings had been exhausted.

The West India Mail Steamship Magdalens had arrived at Southampton, with the South American and West India a sile, but her advices had been all anticipated in England ity intelligence via the United States.

Four negroes, who had been in service in Vienna, repaired lately to Bremen, intending to return to the United States by the American steamer Hermann. They paid for their passage and their berths to the agent, but were refused a passage by the captain on the ground of the American laws ferbidding any negro to be conveyed by steamer from Europe to the United States. No representations were of any avail, and the four blacks were compelled to take their way to England, and get what redress they could from the agents.

resy to hogisaid, and get what redress they could from the agents.

The following are said to be the dimensions of the iron steamer about to be built by Mr. Scott Russell for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. She is to be 600 feet leng, 100 feet beam, 6,000 horse-power, and 12,000 tans burden. She is to be propelled by four paddles and a screw. The horse-power will be proportioned as follows: 2,000 for the screw, 2,000 for the midship paddle-wheels, and 2,000 for the fact of the for raddle wheels.

the scree, 2000 for the midship paddle-wheels, and 2000 for the fere paddle-wheels.

At Liverpool, on the 5th inst, at the Admirally Court, there was heard a damage suit instituted by the owners of the Daniel Webster, an American ship, against the owners of the bark Alert. There was a cross acroon in the case. It appeared that the American vessel was on her owners from Liverpool to Boston, and the bark bount from Waterford to Cardiff. About 2 o'clock on the 17th of January last, the two vessels were approaching each other in the Irish Channel, the American being close hauled on the tarboard tack; under these circumstances, she at first kept on her course, in accordance with the general rule of navigation, but finding the alert did not give way, and that a collision was inevitable, she perted her helm in order to lessen the shock. The Alert, on the other hand, alleged that the Daniel Webster starboarded instead of keeping on her course, and that the accident was the anavoidable result. The Trinity Masters were of opinion the bark alone vas to blame. The Court, therefore pronounced for the damage.

The following abstract of the semi-annual returns of railway accidents in Great Britain has a peculiar interest, just

now, to American readers: now, to American readers:

"From the returns made to the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, it appears that the total number opersons of every description killed and injured on all the passenger railways open for traffic in Great Bertain and Ireland during the half year ending the 31st December, 1852, amounted to 133 killed, and 387 injured, and are classed as follows: Nine passengers killed and 316 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 12 passengers killed and three injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 31 servants of companies or of con-

from causes beyond their own control; 12 passengers killed and three injured, owing to their own uniscondict or want of caution; 31 servants of companies or of contractors killed and 42 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 40 servants of companies or of contractors killed and 17 injured, owing to their own misconduct or wait of caution; and 41 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of the company, killed, and 2 injured by crossing or walking on the railway. The number of persons conveyed during the half year amounted to 0,856,123. The length of railway open on the 30th June, 1852, the additional length of new line opened for traffic was 406 miles; the number of passengers conveyed during the year was 89, 33,729."

The number of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control was 10, being on the average one person killed for every \$913,572 passengers conveyed; the number of passengers killed owing to their own misconduct or want of caution was 22, being at the rate of one passenger for every \$031,624 passengers conveyed. The number of passengers on railways killed and injured during the year 1852, from causes beyond their own control, was \$12, or one for every \$33,339 passengers conveyed; the number of passengers killed and injured during the year 1852, from causes beyond their own ontrol, was \$12, or one for every \$2,971.191 passengers. The number of servants of companies or of contractors killed during the year was 120, or one for every \$2,971.191 passengers. The number of servants of companies or of contractors killed during the year was 120, or one for every \$2,971.191 passengers. The number of servants of companies or of contractors killed during the year was 120, or one for every \$2,971.191 passengers. The number of servants of companies or of contractors killed on the form from causes beyond their own control, and 63 from want of caution. Of the 120 servants killed, 57 were killed from from cause beyond their own control, and 63 from want of caution.— The number of trespassers killed was 64, and injured 47,— Total, 81, or one for every 201 miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom.

The Dutchess of Sutherland has invited a large number

of ladies and gentlemen to meet Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe at Stafford-house on Saturday, May 7. After a short stay in London, i. is said that she will go to France and Germany; and having visited Scotland once more, she has promised to be the guest of Major General Sir Duncan McGregor, in Dublin, previous to her return to her own country.

The State of Europe.

The State of Europe.

Prom The London Times.

Although a state of apparent tranquility under the severe control of despotic government has succeeded to the harricane which lately agitated Europe, it would imply a very superficial observation of the Continental States to imagine that that they have recovered their natural condition or resumed a policy at once stable in its principles and progressive in its results. On the contrary it may well be doubted whether any of the States which were lately convulsed by anarchy have sufficient confidence in their own resources and in the attachment of their subjects to engage with success in any energetic political combination, or even to encounter, without extreme danger, the difficulties which it is the duty of Governments to surmount in the ordinary course of human affairs. In France everything remains indefinite and obscure. The destinies and the policy of that nation are for the present enveloped in the mystery of a single mind and circumscribed by the force of a single will. From time to time some adventurous conception or abrupt determination seems likely to change the course of affairs, and to renew the turnoil of the age. But more babitually a taste for luxurious indulgences, a phlegmatic indolence of character, which only gives way to the pressure of great excitement, and perhaps a consciousness of failing health, tend to keep the Emperor of the French in the passive e-joyment of the extraordinary gitts of fortune. In this respect the prevailing mood of the French nation corresponds with that of its

mored of the French nation corresponds with that of its ruler, and he would probably find it as perilous and as difficult to rouse that people to the pursuit of any great undertaking as it has sometimes been to restrain them from such enterprises. The petty methaps which have here and there befallen the diplomacy of the Empire have not yet ruffled the surface, and the reflection that any important change abroad would place France alone and in opposition to the whole of Ecrope has thus far proved an effectual check to her ambition. In trath, as the nation is kept in profound ignorance of the policy of the Government, and even of the events occurring in other parts of the world, that apping of popular excitement which had of late years performed so great a part in the affairs of France, both at home and broad, is unbeat and at rest. But by the same rule, the Imperial Government would not find it easy to call furth the energes of the nation without some very palpable emergency, because the same canses which render it aubminsive to absolute power, and indifferent to political questions, have directed its activity to other objects, and more especially to the pursuit of weath. In some respects, a Government conducted by men with a nicer sense of honor, with more acute political insight, with a livelier sympathy in those great questions that agratas the world, and with greater freedom or discussion, is more likely to pat the peace of the world and the tranquillity of the country in j-uparaby, than a dovernment which acts like an anodyne after a fewer fit; and, although it is inpossible to reckue, in such a country as France, on the duration of this period of suspended auimation, which is obviously the result of the world.

But, if we take a rapid survey of the rest of Europe, and especially of the minor States, when the existing order of things is not supported by vast military establishments, it is curious to observe in how many instances the Government of these contribution. Every man of enoishment of the above as a

who had recently proved himself at Turin to be one of their most unscrupulous agents; and some weeks ago an intimation reached the little Court of Brossels to the effect that any serious acquisition made by Russia in the East would be held by France to constitute a sufficient ground or pretext for the abolition of existing territorial treaties on her own immediate frontier. At any rate, the language of Monsieur His de Buttonval has revived the ready apprehensions of the Belgian Government; and, perhaps, it is in connection with this circumstance that the young Duke of Brabant whose majority was recently celebrated as a national feetival by the whole of Belgium, is shortly to proceed to Vienna to pay his respects to the Austrian Court. Meanwhile, King Leopold proceeds to Berlin, and the Emperor of Russia to Warsaw, whence it is probable that these Sovereigns will repair with the King of Prussia to Vienna. In Holland, where the principles of a free Protestant people are indestructibly rooted in the stanch support and primitive manners of the nation, the Pope has repeated, with aggravating circumstances, the affront already offered to England by the establishment of a Papul hierarchy without the assent or knowledge of the Crown. The King has availed himself of the energy displayed by the nitra Protestant party to eject a Ministry to which he was not warmly attached; and, by the dissolution of the Second Chamber of the Stades, the new Cabinet throws itself upon the high Orange and Protestant purly in the country. Lastly, in Denmark, where the Constitution frame d in 1set has virtually placed the supreme power in the hands of the minority, by requiring on certain questions that resolutions should be carried by three fourtus of the votes given, the Government is once more thrown into agitation by the refusal of the Assembly to second conduct of the minority tends unhappily to undermine the Constitution itself, and possibly to affect the independence of the State. Such is the general aspect of Europe on several points

The Paris Revue des Beans Arts states that the expens of disinterring the ashes of the body of Napeleon will be 100,000 francs, and the programme of the ceremonial is to published. A proposition in Council being made to divide the remains of the Emperor, after the fashion pursued un der the Kings-the body to be under the Mausoleum and the heart at St. Denis-Prince Jerome started up, saying that he would never lend himself to such a proposition for mutilating the remains of his glorious brother.

metilating the remains of his glorious brother.

The Empress is convalescent. The Emperor has dispatched Senators Correlet and Marchaud, and Councillurs Dubessy and Villemain on a tour of inspection in the Departments, to report on the condition of the people and communicate it confidentially to the Emperor himself.

The Senate had been engaged during two sittings in discussing the petitions and report relative to the legacies bequeath d by Napoleon I Independently of various sums of money Napoleon I left pensions of some amount to the veterans of the Imperial armies, and to the Departments which had suffered most from the wars. The first legacies were partially liquicated out of the funds left in the hands of the banker Lafitte, but those which were made charresable in the code(d), on the civil list of the Kingthe hands of the banker Lafitte, but those which were made chargeable in the codicil, on the civil list of the Kingdom of Italy, and on an alleged sum of 50,000,000 francs claimed by Napoleon as the proceeds of the Crown diamonds were never executed, in consequence of the political events which preceded the death of the Emperor. It is this latter codicil which the petitioners now demand the execution of. On the subject being discussed, on 3d inst. Gen. De Flahant stated to the Senste that, nowith-standing his high veneration for the first Napoleon, he considered it injudicious to create a new embarrassment for his successor, Napoleon III., by sudding the budget with so large a sum, the amount bequeathed in the codicils amounting to no less than 100,000,000 francs. The order of the day was thereupon votec, and by a considerable majority.

majority
The Maniteur contains a decree nominating fifty five de-The Manitur contains a decree nominating fifty-five de-partmental commissioners of police. These are new func-tionaries intended to supply the place of the inspectors gen-eral and specials of police, abolished some time since. The majority of the commissioners are retired officers in the army—they are to be "ears and eyes" to the Government. Two hunared political prisoners were shipped the other day at Toulon for Cayerne. Among them, it is said, Blan-qui sud Cazavan, as a punishment for their recent attempt

The Spanish Ambassador, Marquis of Valdegamas, died at Paris, 4th list. He was better known as Don Juan Denese Certes, and was a stateman of ability.

Consultative Chambers for Agricultural Affairs are established by Imperial decree in the provinces of Algiers, Oran

lished by Imperial decree in the provinces of Aiguets, Oranged and Censtantina.

The Assembly had adopted unanimously a resolution granting to the widow of M. Eugene Burnou, the Orientaist, a pension of 5,000 francs as a national recompense.

A funeral service in honor of Napoleon the Great was celebrated on Wednesday, May 4, in the chapel of the Tuileries: the Emperor and Ministers of State were present. In the chapel of the Invalids a similar service was

M. Turgot, the new French Ambassador, had presented his credentials to the Queen at her residence at Aranjuez, on 26th ult. Turgot's address and the Queen's reply were

equally complimentary.

All fears of a Ministerial crisis- are over for the time being.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon advices to April 29, mention that the Chamber of Deputies had approved all the Dictatorial decrees of 1831 and 1852, by 80 votes against 20; the only alteration bolog the deferment of the new system for levying the decimal tax until 1854, as proposed by the Minister of Finance. This result was in accordance with the general expectations of the proposed by the decimal tax until 1854, as proposed by the Minister of Finance. Per Africa. Our last circ

HOLLAND.

The irritation of the public mind in Holland increases sgainst the recent Papal usurpation, and the ill feeling awakened between the Protestants and Catholics is so great that it is feared a conflict will happen. The more timid among the Catholics are leaving for Belgium. The ministers assemble daily. This is the Protestant version of the

contradicting the above, a dispatch from Paris sava, on the Roman Catholic side. "Monsignor Belgrado, the Pope's Internuncio in Holland, is making a tour through the va-rious diocesses in the Kingdom, for the purpose of installing the new Roman Catholic Bishops. The Archbishop of Utrecht will reside at Bois-le-duc. Everything has passed with the greatest order and tranquillity."

By dispatch from Paris we learn that the Government of Hesse Cassel having expelled three opposition members from the Second Chamber, several of their colleagues have resigned their seats. The Government has ordered the latter to leave Cassel immediately, pretending that a conference which they held was an illegal meeting. The popular indignation is excited, but no disturbance of public order is

SWITZERLAND.

A riot had occurred at an election of a member for the Grand Council in the district of Bulls. The Conservative cancidate was thought by the people to have a majority, but his opponent was declared by the returning officer to have carried the election. A fight ensued, in course of which the Civic Guards assailed the peasantry with their swords, and wounded several persons.

Our accounts of the whereabouts of this fracas are so indefinite, that it may probably be the same as the street fight at Chamberry, mentioned under the head "Italy."

ITALY.

A street fight, which, hawever, had no connection with politics, took place at Chamberry, on the evening of the 1st May. [See Switzerland.]

The Roman Government has formally decreed the with-

drawal of the present paper currency, and expects to be able to effect this within the current year and without loss or inconvenience to the holders. Some further relaxations had been made in the treatment of Milan.

The Austrian force in Tuscany is to be reduced by 2,000 men, who are to be detached into the Romagna.

RUSSIA.

The Administrative Council of the kingdom of Poland bad decreed the confiscation of the property of those po-litical refugees who have not taken advantage of the am-

TURKEY.

A dispatch of April 23 from Constantinople says, "the newspapers speak in a tranquilizing tone. The question of the Holy Shrines is settled according to the wishes of Ressia. M. de la Cour, French Ambas-sador, agrees with the negotiations respecting the Greek Patriarchate. The annaments have been stopped. Exchange on London is rising."

Corfu letters state that a Turkish steamer had arrived there with orders for the Ottoman fleet to return to Constantinople. On tol ult. the French squadron was still in the Bay of Salamis, and was to be inspected next day by King Otho of Greece.

By the route of St. Petersburg, of date April 21, it is stated that Persia is preparing for another expedition against Herst. The British Ambassador, Col Shiel, had de-ciared that he would demand his passports if the projected expedition were carried out.

LATEST BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL.

A Court Martial at St. Petersburg has decided in the case of the officers recently charged with embezziement:
Gen. Uchakou is dismissed and imprisoned for six months;
Gen.Arbuson Grabbe and Sass imprisoned for three months, and Admiral Kolsakow simply dismissed.

King Leopold, of Belgium, was on a visit to the King of Prussia at Potsdam.

Pressia has reduced her duties on French spirite to cent, and is about to reduce the import duty on i Counters Blanka Teleky has just been senter years imprise ment for her share in the Hungarias she has already been immured three years in the fo

A story goes that the Emperor has assented to the be of a million of france to the Count de Chambord, on set ity of the domain of Chambord—the money to be adv

of a million of france to the Country of the domain of Chambord—the money to be advant by the Bank Foncier.

The Counters of Dalhousie, wife of the Governor of dia died at sea on her way to England. Her body i landed at Exmouth.

Mr. Duffy, M. P. for New Ross, (Ireland.) had apoles

for his hasty remarks and is again received into is the "Hon. House." On Friday night (5th) the Con-decided on an amendment that Ireland he exclude the operation of the Income Tax; majority again amendment, 225. The debate on the Budget is sti-lianced.

Charles Hill, a colored man, arrived at Liverpool i Charles Hill, a colored man, arrived at Liverpool for Boston in the "Parliament" liner about three weeks a and represents himself to have escaped from Dr. Allian Baltimore, saying also that his wife is owned by Rev. Johnson. a Fresbyterian Clergyman, of Baltimore, will sell her for Seso. Subscriptions have been set on for Hill, who in the meantime has attached himself a panerama of Uncle Tom, where he exhibits several dish cal instruments made at Liverpool under his directions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Baring Brothers' Circular.

Per Africa.]

LONDON, Friday, May 6, 1800 - 0 P.M.

We have no material change to notice in the Colonial and Para
Fronces markets this week; but we have had an improved
for Sucars, in which large business has been done.

Correct in from

COTTON IS firm.

BREADSTUTYS are dull and cheaper.

The official returns of the Board of Trade for the three month ing februs above satisfactory deliveries of most articles of one mon; the decrease in Trade being accounted for by the intender given in duly.

As our bitters must be about

then in daty.

As our letters must be closed two hours before. The Gassia is plabed, we are not able to give the Bank returns of the current will be to be a considerable demand for Monky, and rather his test of discount have been paid. Cassous, leave off at 100 Monky, and rather his result of the country of the constant of the const

for Silks to Silks average.

LEAD unone enquired for at 54/855/ for Wostern.

LEAD quiet. British Pig £24.5; Sheet £25. Spanish £25 to).

LEAD quiet. British Pig £24.5; Sheet £25. Spanish £25 to).

LEAD quiet. British Pig £24.5; Sheet £25. Spanish £25 to).

LEAD quiet. British under our lest quotations, the dealers being the bugen; but the dermond for consumption continues very limited.

OILS—Sperm is quieter at £898 £30. In common Fish we have us called to report. Office \$1.00 \text{Line 2.00} in common Fish we have us called to report. Office \$1.00 \text{Line 2.00} in the data are not disposed to give way. Palm \$60. Cocco Sui \$36,6 \text{Line 2.00} in Foreign Stown Rape is carried to \$1.00 \text{Line 2.00} in the spot; for the next six months delivery there are rather buyed at \$29.

give way. Palm 561. Cocon Nut 30,00-00.0. Foreign Brown Rape a scarce at 304, Refined 305. Lineaced quiet again, cheing faitly at 20, an the spot 1 for the next six months delivery there are rather buyen at 29.1.

Ruch—2,000 bigs Madras have been said at 3,020, with a six less Bremen, from 2,000 35,000 mill to fair quality.

Ruch—2,000 bigs maker best sentiment. We quate Hengal 24,002,50 block 2,050 turns against 1,700 ture at the same period taxt year. Nirrade Seds very scarce at 20,020,016 from dealers; there are select to strive at 15, and probably 16 less.

Sants—We quote Linaced, East India 45,027, Black Sea 60,04 Arch and for humber of the selection of th

Continental ports.

Tallow—Dull at 46/9/2-47/ for St. Petersburgh Y. C. in all situations Tallow—Dull at 46/9/2-47/ for St. Petersburgh Y. C. in all situations Tallow—Dullers are very firm, and not willing to make sales, pending ettlement of the duty question, mises at servenced rates. The quote little for common Congon is [11-49] 15.

The quiet. 366 slabs Bonca sold at 100/. Tin Plates again cheeper C. Charconi St., L. C.

West_The public sales of Colonial will'commence on the 10th test. The quantity arrived is about 23,660 bales.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular. LIVERPOOL, May 6, 1866,

Per Africa.]
Our last circular advices were insted on 20th sit, and reported on Cotton market as sicoung quietly on that day, with estimated sales 4,000 halos. On Saturday a better feeling canted, and the trade preclassed more freely at extreme price; the sales, however, were limited to 7,000 halos. On Wedneday the Europa's advices, reporting diminishing receipts and higher prices at the American ports, cancel a first leeling here, holders endeavored to establish an advance, but heyes were cautions, and the day cined without perceptible change, the bosness amounting to 2,000 halos. On Tuesday and Wednesday no resistances amounted to 6,000 and 8,000 hales respectively. Yesterday there was only a moderate demand, the sales did not exceed 6,000 hales and the market closed quietly without quasiable change from the rates of Yirday last.

The total sales of the week (as per details in amerced statements must to 54,700 bairs, or which 4,500 am to speculators and 4,100 are apporter, and include 4,110 bairs of American, of which 4,000 are apporters, and 2,500 to exporters, leaving 45,600 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for the same time is \$4,155 bales, of which 22,280 at American.

Received.

Fair. Middling.

New Oriesps.

Fair. Middling.

Mobile 6.6. 5.6. 5.6. 4. to 5.6. 7. 4. 4. to 5.6. 7. 4.

day last. The sales amount to 6,000 belos. 1,000 of which are to specy lators and exporters.

The Cotton market this week has been devoid of material interest. The American advices received consistent to impact consistents his interest. The American advices received consistent to impact consistents his products as with the prospect of small arrivals at the post throughout the present early perfect of the next month owing to the very limited extent of alorgments now on the way from the United States, together with the high scale of pices advised the last ar we allow they do not far much competition for some time to come—and while we do not unterpace any material pleasure in this market in the absence of exciting advices from a material pleasure in this market in the absence of exciting advices from a present exposed again increase, so its indicate a much larger crop tilen as present exposed.

Compete able difficulty has been recated in our market this week, if excessing to carry out a regulation respecting the return of take packed Cotton, which was some time back agreed upon by the Livelpool and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, and confirmed by it is received. It is not to the carry of the present of the process of the present motth, and sithough concurred in the Cotton if regular packed would be verth on the day on which it is returned back in Largeon. This role was brought into operation at the commencement of the present motth, and sithough concurred in the Cotton if regular packed would be verth on the day on which it is returned back in Largeon. This role was brought into operation at the commencement of the present motth, and sithough concurred in by a majority of the which as the bat course to be adopted, and one which most she is created by the product of a few heating the provent to be adopted, and one which most she is created by the product of a few heating the provent to be adopted, and one which most she is created by the product of a few heating the provent to be adopted, and one which most she is

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular. Per Africa.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 6, 1831.
Since Tuesday the weather has been much more genial, but some mann showers would be beneficial to the spring-sown seeds

Fince Treedsy the weather has been much more gatial, but seem sum showers would be beneficial to the spring-even seeds at gass crops.

The trade has been in a very dull state for the last two days, and is mice either of Warar or Floura have been reposted, so as to canhe at to sotice of any variation in the whus has taken place.

At our market this morning we had a better attendance than the day week, but the sales of Watar proceeded slowly, and the full proceeds of Theoday or this day week were not quite supported, and it for White a reduction of [1 \$\Phi\$ To fin must be noted; good from Role wery scarce. Floots was also in a law request, and the turn of market in favor of the larger. Feeding passels of Indian Colan was good deemend at 20 (2006), but fine qualities, whether on the spot after the deem of the article, and processes of good cuts cound not be made at the close of the market at \$10 \text{ fill proceeds of the market at \$20 \text{ fill property of the fill proceeds of the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be made at the close of the market at \$20 \text{ fill of the second not be marke

Liverpool Cotton Market.

There had been more than an average demand all the week, but to market had, nevertheless, been without unimation, and with the same ten of miselling American, which was 1-18th dearen, without any thou prices, the letter qualities remained firm, but lower were in request. Sea lelands continued to command extreme rates; East in Fig. 1997 below that quantities irregular. Total sales of the weak \$4,670 below, of which